

III. REMARKS

Applicant has previous argued that:

In the Tarusawa's filter there is no "second antenna filter" at the transmitting end, because the filter BPF3, the filter nearest to corresponding to the second antenna filter of the present invention, is also for receiving. The Examiner concedes this on pages 7-8 of the last office action, but tries to invalidate the argument by contending that also the "the applicant does not disclose the second antenna filter only used for the transmitting end". However, it is respectfully submitted that the filter BPF in Figs. 3 and 5, as well BPF1 and BPF2 in Fig. 4, unambiguously are such "second antenna filters".

Tarusawa does not disclose a "second antenna filter", the stop-band attenuation of which in the operating band of the receiver differs substantially from that of the first antenna filter in the operating band of the receiver. The Examiner disagrees referring to the passage column 4, line 58, - column 5, line 28. In that passage Fig. 1B is explained, and no matter supporting the Examiner's contention can be found. From Figs. 1A and 1B it appears that Bb is the receiving band, which is the case. According to Fig. 1B the attenuation of both BPF2 and BPF3 in the range of Bp is very high (that is the gain is very low). So Fig. 19 also does not support the Examiner's contention.

Tarusawa does not disclose switches to form a transmitting end filter of said antenna filters. The Examiner disagrees referring to the above-mentioned passage of the description. There it is explained the switches being included in the Tarusawa's radio

device. By the switch SW2 the antenna A1 is connected to the filter BPF2, when FDD system is in use, and to the filter BPF3, when TDD system is in use. In the latter case BPF2 is connected to the transmitter and receiver, in turn. So it is not question a forming of a filter purely for the transmitting end.

Tarusaw's receiver and transmitter, when the device is in FDD state, are simultaneously in signal transfer state all the time, and Tarusawa does nor disclose a device, where a receiver and transmitter are occasionally simultaneously in signal transfer state. The Examiner explains that "the receiver must be stopped when the transmitter is working or vice versa", and that "it inherently discloses the 'occasionally' limitation". Does he mean that the "occasionally" limitation is fulfilled in the way that the device is sometimes in FDD state and sometimes in TDD state or what? It is submitted that the recitation "occasionally simultaneously" is not suitable for such a function. What "occasionally simultaneously" means in the present application, appears on pages 2 and 3.

On page 2 of the Action the Examiner has amended the first Action by an addition "Tarusawa teaches an arrangement -- the transmitting end filter being wholly separated from the receiver". Here he refers to BPF2 in Fig. 1 and the passage column 4, line 58 - column 5, line 28. It is true that BPF2 is wholly separated from the receiver, but in the TDD state Tarusawa's transmitting end filter is BPF3, which is the receiving end filter in the same time.

"Transmitting end filter" and "antenna filter" are defined on page 4, lines 22-25, of the present application:

"In this description and in the claims a 'transmitting-end

filter' means a filter in the signal path between the power amplifier and antenna, and 'antenna filter' means a filter which can be connected as a transmitting-end filter or part of a transmitting-end filter."

The independent claims have been amended to recite that the transmitting end filter comprises at least two antenna filters wholly separate from the receiver. Since this feature is not in Tarusawa the rejection of claims 1, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 13 under 35 USC 102 by Tarusawa should be withdrawn.

Further, since the above limitations are not suggested by Tarusawa, these claims are not obvious in view of Tarusawa.

Similarly, Ishizuka fails to disclose the above limitations. Thus combining it with Tarusawa does not result in the present invention. Thus the rejection of claims 5, 6, and 7 under 35 USC 103 on this combination of references should be withdrawn.

Also, Wright fails to disclose the above limitations. Thus combining it with Tarusawa does not result in the present invention. Thus the rejection of claim 8 under 35 USC 103 on this combination of references should be withdrawn.

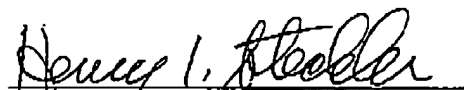
Further, Parimentier, Beming and Hayes fail to disclose the above features. thus the rejection of claims 2, 9, 12 and 14 should be withdrawn.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in

proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,


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